The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

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3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]
LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.

AN ACT to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action of law, suit in equity, or other proper proceedings for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication;" and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States, contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office or trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to induce any officer of the United States, to leave any State, district, or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty, or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court fully, freely, and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment, of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorties of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner towards or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offenses, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the person engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or instruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding, or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counselled, advised, or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons, having knowledge that and of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be done and committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action: *Provided*, That such action shall be commenced within one year such cause of action shall have accrued; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offenses heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

A Mechanical Curiosity.

Mr. Buck, a Worcester jeweler, has made a miniature engine which he claims is the smallest in the world. The *Spy* says: It is made of gold and silver, and fastened together with screws, the largest of which is one-eightieth of an inch in size. The engine, boiler, governor and pumps stand in a space seven-sixteenths of an inch square, and are five-eights of an inch high. Perhaps a better idea of its smallness will be conveyed by saying that the whole affair may be completely covered with a common tailor's thimble. The engine alone weighs but fifteen grains, and yet every part is complete, as may be seen by a microscopic examination; and it may be set in motion by filling the boiler with water and applying heat, being supplied with all valves, etc., to be found upon an ordinary upright engine. To attempt an estimate of its power would seem like rather small business; but, for a guess, our opinion is that a span of well-fed fleas would rurnish more force if they were properly harnessed and shod. The little thing would tug away several minutes if encouraged by a drop of water heated by the application of a burnt finger.

The Muses' Bower.

Cold!--Bitterly Cold!!

Cold! bitterly cold!
The moon is bright,
And the snow is white,
Beautiful to behold,
But the wind is howling,
Like hungry prowling
Wolves on the wintry world.
Cold!—bitterly cold!

My shawl is ragged and old,
The hearth deserted and dark,
Gladdened by never a spark,
And my only light
Is the pitiless white
Of the moonbeam's chill,
Silvery chill,
Cruelly—splendidly bright,
This frostly Winter's night—
Cold!—bitterly cold!

Babe, more precious than gold,
Rest, little one, rest!
Sleep my own one,
Clasped to thy mother's breast;
Though thin and wasted her form,
Her arms shall enfold,
And shield thee from the cold;
For the love in her breast is warm,
Though the chill night breeze
May the life-blood freeze—
Cold!—bitterly cold!

Cold! bitterly cold!
My eyes are dim,
And my senses swim,
I am prematurely old!
Foodless and fireless,
Almost attireless,
Wrapt in rags so scanty and thin,
With bones that stare through the colorless skin,
Weary and worn,
Tattered and torn,
If I should wish I had never been born,
Tell me, is it a sin?
Cold world!—bitterly cold!

The Story-Teller.

NOT GUILTY.

IN the Spring of 18—, I was called to Jackson, Ala., to attend court, having been engaged to defend a young man who had been accused of robbing the mail. The stolen bag had been recovered, as well as the letters from which the money had been rifled. These letters were given me for my examination, and I returned them to the prosecuting attorney. Having got through my preliminaries about noon, and as the case would not come off before the next day. I went into the court room to see what was going on. The first case that came up was one of theft, and the prisoner a young girl not more than seventeen years of age, named Elizabeth Medworth. She was pretty, and bore that mild, innocent look which is seldom found in a culprit.—She had been weeping profusely, but as she found so many eyes upon her, she became too much frightened to weep any more.

The complaint against her set forth that she had stolen $100 from a Mrs. Nasby, and as the case went on I found that this Mrs. Nasby, a wealthy widow, living in the town, was the girl's mistress. The poor girl declared her innocence in the wildest terms, but circumstances were hard against her. A hundred dollars in bank notes had been stolen from her mistress' room, and she was the only one who had access there.

At this juncture, when the mistress was upon the witness stand, a young man came in, and caught me by the arm.

"They tell me you are a very fine lawyer," he whispered.

"I am a lawyer," I said.

"Then save her! You certainly can, for she is innocent."

"Has she no counsel?" I asked.

"None that is good for anything—nobody that will do anything for her. Oh, save her, and I will give you all I've got. I can't give you much, but I can raise something."

I reflected a moment. I cast my eyes toward the prisoner, and she was at that moment looking at me. She caught my eye, and the volume of entreaty I read in her glance resolved me in a moment.

I arose, went to the girl, and asked her if she wished me to defend her. She said yes. I then informed the court I was ready to enter the case, and was admitted at once. The loud murmurs of satisfaction that ran through the crowd told me where the sympathies of the people were. I asked for a moment's hesitation, that I might speak to my client. I went and sat down by her side, and asked her to state candidly the whole case. She told me she had lived with Mrs. Nasby nearly two years, and had never any trouble before. About two weeks ago she said her mistress had missed a hundred dollars.

"She missed it from her drawer," the girl said to me, "and asked me about it. I know that Nancy Luther told Mrs. Nasby that evening that she saw me take the money from the drawer—that she watched me through the keyhole. Then they went to my trunk and found twenty-five dollars of the missing money there. But, sir, I never took it; somebody must have put it there."

I then asked her if she suspected any one,

"I don't know," she said, "who could have done it but Nancy. She has never liked me, because she thought I was better treated than she. She is the cook. I the chambermaid."

She pointed Nancy Luther out to me. She was a stout, bold-faced girl, about twenty-five years old, with a low forehead, small eyes, pug nose, and thick lips. I caught her glance at once, as it rested on the fair young prisoner, and the moment I detected the look of hatred which I read there, I was convinced that she was the rogue.

"Nancy Luther, did you say the girl's name was?" I asked, for a new light had broken in upon me.

"Yes, sir."

I left the court room and went to the prosecuting attorney, and asked him for the letters I had handed him—the ones that had been stolen from the mail bag.—He gave them to me, and having selected one, I returned the rest, and told him I would see that he had the one I kept before night.

Mrs. Nasby resumed her testimony. She said she intrusted the room to the prisoner's care, and no one else had access there save herself. Then she described herself about the missing money, and closed by telling how she found twenty-five dollars in the prisoner's trunk. She could swear that it was the identical money she had lost, in two tens and one five dollar note.

"Mrs. Nasby," says I, when you first missed the money, had you any reason to believe the prisoner had taken it?"

"No, sir," she answered.

"Had you ever detected her in any dishonest act?"

"No, sir."

"Should you have thought of searching her trunk, had not Nancy Luther advised and informed you?"

"No, sir."

Mrs. Nasby left the stand, and Nancy Luther took her place. She came up with a bold front, and cast a defiant look upon me, as if to say, "Trap me if you can."—She then gave her evidence as follows:

She said that on the night the money was taken she saw the prisoner go up stairs, and from the shy manner in which she went up, she suspected that all was not right, so she followed her up. "Elizabeth went to Mrs. Nasby's room and shut the door after her. I stooped down and looked through the key-hole, and saw her take the money and put it in her pocket. Then she stooped down and picked up the lamp, and as I saw she was coming out, I hurried away."

Then she went on, and told how she had informed her mistress of this, and how she proposed to search the girl's trunk.

I called Mrs. Nasby back.

"You said that no one save yourself has access to the room," I said. "Now couldn't Nancy Luther have entered the room if she wished?"

"Certainly, sir; I meant that no one else had any right there."

I saw that Mrs. Nasby, though naturally a hard woman, was deeply moved by poor Elizabeth's misery.

"Could your cook have known, by any means in your knowledge, where your money was?"

"Yes, sir; for she has often come to my room when I was there, and I have often given her money to buy provisions of market men who happened to come along with their wagons."

"One more question; have you known of the prisoner having used money since this was stolen?"

"No, sir."

I now called Nancy Luther back, and she began to tremble a little, though her look was bold and defiant as ever.

"Miss Luther," said I, "why did you not inform your mistress at once of what you had seen, without waiting for her to ask about her money?"

"Because I could not make up my mind at once to expose the poor girl," she said, promptly.

"You say you looked through the keyhole and saw her take the money?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did she place the lamp when she did so?"

"On the bureau."

"In your testimony you said she stooped down when she picked it up. What do you mean by that?"

The girl then hesitated, and finally said she didn't mean anything, only that she picked up the lamp.

"Very well," said I, "how long have you been with Mrs. Nasby?"

"Not quite a year, sir."

"How much does she pay you a week?"

"A dollar and three-quarters."

Have you taken up any of your pay since you have been there?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Why don't you know?"

"How should I? I have taken it at different time, just as I wanted it, and kept no accounts."

"Then you have not laid up any money since you have been there?"

"No, sir, only what Mrs. Nasby may owe me."

"Will you tell me if you belong to this State?"

"I do, sir."

"In what town?"

"She hesitated, and for a moment the bold look forsook her. I next turned to Mrs. Nasby.

"Do you ever take a receipt from your girls when you pay them?"

"Always."

"Can you send and get one of them for me?"

"She has told you the truth, sir, about the payments," said Mrs. Nasby.

"Oh, I don't doubt it," I replied, "but particular proof is the thing for the court room. So, if you can, I wish you would procure the receipt."

She said she would willingly go, if the court said so. The court did say so, and she went. Her dwelling was not far off, and she soon returned and handed me four receipts, which I took and examined; They were signed in a strong, staggering hand, by the witness.

"Now, Nancy Luther," I said, turning to the witness, and speaking in a quick, startling tone, at the same time looking her sternly in the eye, "please tell the court and jury where you got the seventy-five dollars you sent in your letter to your sister in Somers?"

At this she started as though a volcano had burst at her feet. She turned pale as death, and every limb shook violently. I waited until the people could have an opportunity to see her emotion, and then I repeated the question.

"I—never—sent—any," she gasped.

"You did!" I thundered, for I was excited.

"I—I didn't," she faintly murmured, grasping the railing at her side for support.

"May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the jury," I said, I came here to defend a man who was arrested for robbing the mail. In the course of my preliminary examination I had access to the letters which had been torn open and robbed of money. When I entered upon the case, and heard the name of the witness pronounced, I went out and got this letter, which I now hold, for I remembered having seen one bearing the signature of Nancy Luther.

"This letter was taken from the mail bag, and it contained seventy-five dollars, by the post-mark you will observe that it was mailed the day after one hundred dollars were taken from Mrs. Nasby's drawer, and is directed to Dorcas Luther, Somers, Montgomery county. And you will observe that one hand wrote the letter and signed the receipts, and the jury will also so observe. And now I will only add that it is plain to see how the hundred dollars were disposed of. Seventy-five dollars were sent off for safe keeping, while the remaining twenty-five dollars were placed in the prisoner's trunk, for the purpose of covering the real criminal. I now leave my client's case in your hands."

The case was given to the jury immediately following their examination of the letter. They had heard from the witness' own mouth that she had no money of her own, and without leaving their seats, they returned a verdict "not guilty."

I will not describe the scene that followed, but if Nancy Luther had not been instantly arrested for the theft, she would have been obliged to seek protection of the officers, or the excited people would have maimed her at least, if they had not done more. The next morning I received a note, handsomely written, in which I was told that the within was but a slight token of the gratitude due me for the effort in behalf of the poor, defenseless maiden. It was signed "Several Citizens," and contained one hundred dollars. The youth who first begged me to take up the case, afterward called upon me with all the money he could raise; but I refused his hard earnings, showing him that I had already been paid. Before I left town I was a guest at his wedding—my fair client being the happy bride.

Reading for the Million.

The Flight of Youth.

Would anybody be young again if he had to take with it the penalty of going back and doing over again all the foolish things he was guilty of in his youth? I wouldn't.

"Give me back my youth again!" did you say? Friend, it's a mistake. Ten to one you wouldn't have it again if you could. If old Time were to come boldly to you to-day, saying, "Take back, O wise middle-aged Noodle, these twenty past years of your life, with all the pains and disappointments which have made you clear-sighted and sound-headed, with all the silly actions you perpetrated in those days, and all the occasions on which you made a long-eared donkey of yourself; worry through a second time all the tight boots and tribulations, all the tooth-aches and heart-aches of your youth; do, be and suffer it again; be, in short, once more just the soft young Noodle you were twenty years ago,"—ten of manhood's hearty hopes to one dolorous wail for your lost youth, that you answer, "Pass on, Father Time! And you may as well tip those twenty golden sandgrains back into the lower half of your hour-glass. I do not want them!"

It gives an odd feeling, especially if you are a woman, to find yourself getting to be a little bit middle-aged. First, you will notice that you begin to be left out of every young folks' picnic, and to get fewer notes in pink envelopes than you used. Then you begin to be faintly haunted by vague, sneaking doubts as to whether white muslin and blue ribbons are becoming to you. Finally, and worst of all, once and a while you will see an infant of the male sex, whom you remember as a rosy little fellow in checked aprons when you were twelve years old, suddenly lifted over your head in the shape of a long, gawky biped, with the tender down of a first moustache sprouting from his upper lip. That gives you an intensely exasperating sensation. Nor is it pleasant to have saucy young snips of girls talk of you behind your back as old Sarah Thompsen.

Then, too, you may as well make up your mind to the hard fact of middle age when you chance to open some old gilt-edged book of poetry, and discover, carefully pressed away between the leaves a little lock of faded hair, and you can't remember in your life whose it is. I have had half a dozen such myself. They were precious as gold once, no doubt, but I make confidential confession to you that if I were questioned on the rack, couldn't now tell whose heads they came from. What makes me know that they were precious as gold in their time, is the fact (you will observe this is another confidential confession) that they are nearly all locks of longish-short hair, before college students began to affect the present prize-fighting style of shaving their pates. O poor little rings of faded hair, I grieve to say it, but I have forgotten you all.

Again, when you go to a party and dance more than half the night, far into the small hours, and then partake of that grindstone mess called a party supper, maybe you notice you feel gumpy and out of sorts next day. Well, that's a sign, too. Especially if you have found yourself pausing to listen now and then to the chattering talk of persons younger than yourself, and sarcastically wondering whether you ever made such a wholesale idiot of yourself, or whether very young misses always deluge society with such quantities of simpering nonsense and affectations. (I believe they do.) It is a sure sign if you find yourself constantly feeling a call to give your younger sisters advice which they don't want, or to treat them now and then to a bit of a preachment, for which you get no reward except thankless insinuations about saving one's breath, to cool one's broth. Or maybe you say to your sister Ella, who is sixteen and pretty, "When you have lived as long as I have, you will find that the majority of very young people have precious little common sense."

Beecher on Death.

Mr. Beecher was in an unusually talkative mood the other night, and discoursed familiarly in his lecture room about the various ideas of death. He did not think it an evidence of special Christian grace to be willing to die. He didn't think it natural for the young or for those full of the activities of life to desire to die. It is better to be willing to live and to do the duties of life. When Paul said it was better to depart he was an old man in prison. If an October pippin says it is ready to drop, is that any reason a little green apple in June should be ready? It is the business of green apples to get ripe. All the representations of the New Testament about death are full of cheer and hope.—For Paul to die was to go to Christ. Dying is not growing short of breath and feeble of pulse; it is flying up to the all-loving soul of the universe. It is going to sweet companionship. We struggle on thro' the universe, finding little companionship, but we go to the spirits of just men made perfect. We go where all the conditions lift us up to a realm of nobility. There all is in concord. There is no selfishness, no hardness and crudeness and rudeness or revenge; all are working up with one sweet impulse with the great genial creative force of divine love. These thoughts ring in my soul like the bells of a far off city drawing me thitherward. Dying is the easiest thing men do. Suffering is in life, but as a rule men die as easily as a door turns upon its hinges. Dying is going home, not to supineness, not to oriental luxury, but to supreme activity, where every part is developed and cultivated in the realm of love. Bless God for the privilege of dying! My brother Charles, who was always in a dying mood, once congratulated my father upon the fact that he couldn't live much longer. "Umph, said the old man, "I don't thank any of my boys to talk to me in that way. I don't want to die. If I had my choice, and it was right to choose, I would fight the battle all over." "Father," continued Beecher, "was a war-horse, and after he was turned out to pasture, whenever he heard the sound of a trumpet he wanted the saddle and bridle."

"Consider Me Smith."

A good story is told of old Dr. Cadwell, formerly of the University of North Carolina:

The doctor was a small man, and lean, but as hard and angular as the most irregular of pine knots.

He looked as though he might be tough, but he did not seem strong. Nevertheless he was, among the knowing ones, reputed to be agile "as a cat," and, in addition, was by no means deficient in a knowledge of the "manly art." Well, in the freshman class of a certain year was a burly beef mountaineer of eighteen or nineteen. This genius conceived a great contempt for old Bolus' physical dimensions, and his soul was horrified that one so deficient in muscle should be so potential in his rule.

Poor Jones—that is what we'll call him—no idea of moral force. At any rate, he was not inclined to knock under and be controlled despotically by a man he imagined he could tie or whip. At length he determined to give the old gentleman a genteel, private thrashing, some night, in the College Campus, pretending to mistake him for some fellow student.

Shortly after, on a dark and rainy night, Jones met the doctor crossing the Cambus. Walking up to him, abruptly:

"Hello Smith! you racal—is this you!"

And with that he struck the old gentleman a blow on the side of the face that nearly felled him.

Old Bolus said nothing, but squared himself, and at it they went. Jones' youth, weight and muscle made him an "ugly customer," but after a round or two the doctor's science began to tell, and in a short time he had knocked his antagonist down, and was astraddle of his chest, with one hand on his throat and the other dealing vigorous cuffs on the side of the head.

"Ah! stop! I beg pardon, Doctor, Doctor Cadwell—a mistake—for heaven's sake Doctor!" he groaned. "I really thought it was Smith!"

The doctor replied with a word and a blow alternately.

"It makes no difference; for all present purposes consider me Smith."

And it is said that old Bolus gave Jones such a pounding that he never made another mistake as to personal identity.

Saved by a Horse.

Let any man who ever struck a faithful horse in anger, read this true story and be ashamed of himself:

Some years since a party of surveyors had just finished their day's work in the northwestern part of Illinois, when a violent snowstorm came on. They started for their camp, which was in a grove of about eighty acres in a large prairie, nearly twenty miles from any other timber.

The wind was blowing very hard, and the snow drifting so as nearly to blind them.

When they thought they had nearly reached their camp, they all at once came upon tracks in the snow. These they looked at with care, and found, to their dismay, that they were their own tracks.

It was now plain that they were lost on the great prairie, and that if they had to pass the night there, in the cold and snow, the chance was that not one of them would be alive in the morning.

While they were shivering with fear and the cold, the chief man of the party caught sight of one of the horses—a grey pony known as "Old Jack."

Then the thief said, "If any one can show us our way to camp out of this blinding snow, Old Jack can do it. I will take off his bridle and let him lose, and we can follow him. I think he will show us our way back to camp."

The horse, as soon as he found himself free, threw his head and tail into the air, as if proud of the trust that had been put upon him. Then he snuffed the breze and gave a loud snort, which seemed to say: "Come on, boys! Follow me; I'll lead you out of this scrape." He then turned in a new direction and trotted along, but not so fast that the men could not follow him. They had not gone more than a mile when they saw the chearful blaze of their camp fires, and they gave a loud huzza at the sight, and for Old Jack.

What to do in Emergencies.

If a person falls in a fit, and begins to snore loudly, with a very read face, it is appoplexy. Let him be seated so as to favor the blood going downwards, away from the head; apply cold cloths to the head, or cushions of equal quantities of snow, pounded ice and common salt. If the person is perfectly still, face pale, and there is no preceptible breathing, it is a fit of fainting. Do not touch him, except to loosen the clothing; then keep off five or ten feet distant, so as to allow the air to come in; make no noise and there will very soon be a calm, quiet return to consciousness and life, for it is only a momentary cessation of the blood to the head. But suppose there is a very violent motion of the hands and feet, and all sorts of bodily contortions, it is epilepsy. Let the man cantort until he is tired; you can't hold him still; all your efforts only tend to aggravate the trouble and to exhaust the strength; all that ought to be done is to keep the unfortunate from hurting himself. There is no felt suffering, for as soon as he comes to he will tell you that he remembers nothing of what has passed, appears to be the only calm and self possessed person in the whole crowd, and is apparently as perfectly well as before the occurrence. Dizziness often comes instantaneously, and we begin to reel before we know it. Shut the eyes, whether you are walking along the street, looking over a precipice, ascending a ladder, or climbing to a ship's masthead; the fear of dizziness disappers instantly if you look upward.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Eating too Fast.

Eating too fast generally involves eating too much—more than is needed for the support and nutrition of the body—and the reason for this is, that the organs of taste, which are our guide in this matter, are not allowed sufficient voice; they are not allowed time to take cognizance of the presence of food ere it is pushed past them into the recesses of the stomach. They do not, therefore, have opportunity to represent the real need of the stomach. I hold that thirty minutes should be spent at each meal, and spent, too, in chewing the food a good portion of the time, and not in continued putting in and swallowing, but in pleasant chat and laugh, instead of the continuance of the intense nervous pressure of the office or library. If you lay out to spend thirty minutes in this way at your meals, you may rest assured you will not eat too much, and what you do eat will be in the best condition for appropriation to the needs of your system.—*Dr. Jackson.*

Gems From the Poets.

Hie diddle diddle,
The cat's in the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon,
The little dog laughed
To see the sport;
The dish ran away with the spoon.

Jack and Jill
Went up the hill,
To get a pail of water;
Jack fell down,
And broke his crown,
And Jill come tumbling after.

Sing a song of six-pence;
A pocketfull of rye;
Four and twenty black-birds
Baked in a pie.

When the pie was opened,
The birds began to sing,
Wasn't that a pretty dish
To set before the King?

The King was in the parlor,
Counting out his money;
The Queen was in the kitchen,
Eating bread and honey;

The Maid was in the garden,
Hanging up the clothes,
When 'long come a little bird
And picked her on the nose.

[In order to render this sterling poem with effect, the nasal appendage of the audience should be gently tweaked at the conclusion of the last stanza.]

Little Jack Horner
Sat in the corner,
Eating his Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb,
And pulled out a plumb,
And asked "How is that for high?"

Ride a cock-horse to Bamberry boss,
To see an old woman ride on a white horse,
Rings on her fingers, and bells on her toes.
She will make music wherever she goes,

Little Miss Muffit
Sat on the tuffet,
Eating her curd and whey;
Up jumped a spider,
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffit away.

"Falling in Love."

This expression has a vast amount of material infelicity to answer for, as if it were a kind of accidental plunge in the dark, with ten chances to one that it would be a breakneck operation, anyway. Genuine love is not a mere passional attraction; its abiding place is in the soul. It should be guided by judgment, affectional judgment—an intuitive perception suitableness, or adaptness. We do not advocate a selection from expediency or interest, governed wholly by reason or intellectual appreciation, nor should the dictates of the heart be violated by an exercise of judgment

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 7, 1872.

ARE THE TARIFFS OF OTHER COUNTRIES PROTECTIVE?

The British Free Trade League of New York city, and their Revenue Reform disciples now in Washington, are laboring to make Congress believe that "the United States is the only country that retains a tariff for protection." Now what are the facts? Simply that there is not a commercial and manufacturing nation on the face of the globe that does not maintain a system of protection to home industries, and mainly through a tariff tax upon importations from other countries. England is the nearest approximation to the free trade doctrine, but England protects herself by a tariff. Three foreign articles—tobacco, spirits and sugar—are taxed to the average extent of $82,000,000 per annum. And what of other European powers? They are invariably protected by a tariff. In proof of this a few cases may be cited; and our witnesses shall be reliable English and other authorities.

France. The Bradford (England) Chamber of Commerce, just before the French war, declared the French tariff to be "excessive, unreasonable, and onerous." Count Gasparin pronounced the Anglo French treaty to be "scarcely less prohibitory, in fact, than the Morrill tariff" of the United States. Why? Because prices in Europe are nearly uniform, and profits are small, so that a tariff of 5 or 10 per cent. there, would be as effective as a 25 or 50 per cent. tariff in the United States. At present England is in an intense agony over the proposed new protective tariff in France. The free-trade "Cobden Club" have just issued a pamphlet on "The Commercial Policy of France," in which our David A. Wells is liberally quoted to prove that protection has ruined the United States, and if adopted, the inference is drawn that it will be the destruction of France. But Thiers understands the Englishman's game. Sir Edward Sullivan, a member of the British Parliament, said just before the French war, that "The only man in France who is at heart a free-trader, is the Emperor," and now he might add, "Exit Emperor."

Germany. Mr. Burn, of Manchester, England, says in a pamphlet, that "The German Zolverein is practically prohibitory of British manufactured goods." In less than fifty years the German Zolverein (very similar to our system of free trade among States and a tariff on foreign goods) brought that country up from national disunion and poverty, and made it a united, wealthy, and powerful nation.

Austria. The Austrian tariff is characterised by Sir L. Mallet, at a Union Meeting of the Chambers of Commerce as "presenting features of the most objectionable character, *while the duties are almost prohibitory.*"

Russia. On the same occasion Mr. Behrens, President of the Chamber of Commerce, of Bradford, England, said: "The exportation of manufactured tissues to Russia is practically prevented by a scale of duties higher than any in the world." That statement is not literally correct, but profits on English tissues in Russia are so much less than in the United States, that English manufacturers find the Russian tariff to be a greater barrier to their exports than the tariff of the United States.

Sweden and Spain. In the report of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain it is declared, referring to the tariff of Sweden, that, "it has the unfortunate distinction of disputing with Spain the debatable honor of being the highest in the world, the Russian only excepted."

The Peninsula is declared, by British manufacturers to be "shut out from the products of the looms and forges of England, by a most ridiculous tariff."

England's Own Colonies are denouncing free-trade and following the example of other countries, by protecting themselves against the products of the half-paid labor of Great Britain.

In Australia a true protective policy has been adopted. Sir Charles Dilke, the Great Republican Reformer, and member of the British Parliament, says: "Eight-elevenths of the Legislature of Victoria, Australia, are advocates of protection by high duties." He adds, and was himself an eye-witness of the fact, that, "in the stores in Australia, the words, "Warranted Colonial Made" are placed over even imported wares, for, he continues, "many will pay a higher price for a Colonial product, confessedly not more than equal to the foreign, such is the rage for native industry, and the hatred of 'the antipodean doctrine of free-trade.'"

In India, under British rule, there is a strong and growing feeling among the English residents and the natives in favor of protection to their own home industries. Mr. Wilson, the English Finance Minister of India, declared at a public meeting that "The adoption of measures tending toward protection was the only means of saving the remaining manufactures of this magnificent country, impoverished by the opposite policy."

The new Dominion of Canada has put on an average tariff of 15 per cent., on imported goods, even from England; and the people, especially in the province of Ontario, are clamoring for a large increase of the tariff, for the purpose of fostering and stimulating home manufactures and their general industries.

It is scarcely necessary to add more in proof of the fact that the protective policy is, and must of necessity be, the governing principle in all civilized Governments. Sir Edward Sullivan, a prominent English baronet, and an author, says: "We are told free-trade principles are spreading.—Why, in Russia, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, the idea even of opening their ports and markets, and inviting competition with their own industrial populations has never yet been mooted." And again: "Protection is as firmly drawn around all the native industries of Europe and America as it was twenty years ago, and generations will elapse before there is any visible move in the opposite direction."

Yet in the face of this array of evidence free traders and revenue reformers are buzzing around Congress, and whispering into the ears of Senators and Members of the House, "that the United States is the only nation that maintains a tariff for protection." But this comes mainly from foreign influence, and our Senators and Representatives at Washington are perfectly aware of the fact, and govern themselves accordingly. The spirit of protection to native industries is becoming more thoroughly rooted every day in the minds of the people. Even in the West this is emphatically the case, where the results of protection are developing themselves in mining, manufacturing, and a thousand branches of industry to which they have hitherto been comparative strangers.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The New York *Herald* sounds a note of warning in regard to banks and insurance companies, addressing itself chiefly to saving banks and life insurance companies.

It maintains that the nature of saving banks' investments should be defined by law that they might always be safe, and a sufficient margin allowed for accidents to prevent loss under any circumstances.

As to life insurance companies:

They, too, have sprung up lately like mushrooms in a night. They are to be seen everywhere in the principal business part of this city. In some parts almost every building is occupied by insurance offices. They own some of the most suberb structures in the city. They require no capital to start with, except what is needed to fit up offices. The insured supply the money from the beginning and all along. Yet without capital to begin with, and with the most costly and extravigant system of paid agencies, and most lavish expenditure in buildings and salaries for numerous employees, these institutions multiply and flourish like tropical vegetation. For twenty years or so the life insurance companies will be receiving a continual stream of money from insurers, and little, comparatively, will be paid out; for the mass of those insured will live over that period. But, as somebody has to pay for all the cost, including twenty, thirty or more per cent. to agents for drumming up customers, there can be no question as to who supply the money. Is this a healthy state of things? Unless the life insurance business be capable of expansion *ad infinitum* on the enormous scale of its progress, within a few years there must come a day when the payment will exceed the receipts. Such unlimited expansion seems impossible. Will the companies have realized and husbanded capital enough to meet future demands? This is the question. Then, should a great financial crisis come, would they be in a situation to bridge over that? These are questions which the legislative bodies of the country ought to consider, so as to avert evils which are threatened by the extraordinary increase of companies built upon no other capital than that of the people subscribing to them.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the Lower House of the Legislature fixing the number of Delegates, to the Constitutional Convention, at one hundred and thirty-three, and directing that one shall be selected from each Representative district and the remaining thirty-three at large.—We suspect that this bill has been concocted by some of the solicitors of the great railroad monopolies to defeat the will of the people. It is an easy matter to "set up" State Conventions, so that the thirty-three, of both parties, would consist of solicitors of the monopolists. We are opposed to this kind of chicanery. Let the people be awake to their interests. The Convention should consist of at least two hundred and thirty-two members, and four should be elected from each Senatorial in addition to one from each Representative district.

☞ The following officers have been elected in the Senate for the present Session:

Assistant Clerks—J. R. M'Afee, T. B. Cochran.

Transcribing Clerks—J. Ross, David Lane, A. K. Warfel, L. W. Hickson, C. K. Sartwell, S. Caven.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph Hall.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Jones, Joseph Olmstead.

Doorkeeper—Capt. John A. Swartz.

Assistant Doorkeepers—R. P. M'Call, Wm. Shergood.

Librarian—Sullivan S. Child.

Postmaster—A. Lutz.

Messenger—T. B. Monks.

Assistant Messengers—W. W. Heeb, Wm. Bates.

Superintendent of Folding Department M. L. Sherwood.

Pasters and Folders—Capt. I. P. Hoffman. John Stewart, George Wood, Capt. J. B. Vance, Thomas Wilson and James M'Cauley.

Doorkeeper of Rotunda—H. W. Nelson.

☞ Harry Whitely, the Senator from Indiana, endeavored to crush the general bill for the regulation of legal advertising, when called up on last Thursday, by moving an indefinite postponement. This fellow, who would never have been heard of outside of the village of Indiana, had it not been owing to the fact that newspapers are, at times, under the necessity of making ingrates out of very indifferent timber, has never failed to stab the press. He antagonized and killed, a few years ago, a bill authorizing the publication [of all local laws, and now he desires to repeat the role. *He wants to be Governor, too!* When he assumes the duties of Chief Executive of this Commonwealth the press will have elected him! Will you do it?

☞ Harry Gray beat "Reform" McClure for Senator in the Fourth district 891 votes. McClure is going to contest; so he says. If Gray's friends could beat McClure at rascality they must be mighty sharp fellows. It looks very much to us as if the nomination of Col. Gray had been a grave mistake.

☞ There is a disposition on the part of some persons at Harrisburg, to make a Congressional district out of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford, Fulton and Juniata. At least so we have been told. Exit Speer!

☞ The Tribune Almanac for 1872 has reached us. It contains all the useful statistics and to newspaper man or a politician is unvaluable. Price 20 cents. Address: Tribune Association at New York City.

☞ The bill increasing the number of representatives in Congress to 283 has passed both Houses and is in the hands of the President. This will give Pennsylvania an increase of two members.

☞ On last Tuesday, Jerome B. Niles, Esq., of Tioga county, an avowed friend of Col. Jordan, for Governor, was appointed a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Postal Telegraph system is commanding a great deal of attention now, and finds no little favor. Cheap rates of telegraphing are as desirable as cheap postage rates. So far all agree. But the disagreement seems to be mainly in the question of the government assuming the expense of the purchase of the telegraph lines now working, and of throwing the additional patronage of appointing managers and operators of government telegraphs into the hands of the President. The expense questson is important, but by far the most serious is that of the additional patronage. It has now arrived at a point in politics when we must shorten terms or curtail patronage, and the latter seems to be the proper course.

The following is an abstract of the main features of a bill proposed for connecting the telegraph with the postal service:

Section one establishes postal telegraph offices at all post offices on telegraph lines, and at all other post offices where the gross receipts for postage are five hundred dollars a year, if within ten miles of existing telegraph lines.

Section two makes the rates uniform for equal distances, twenty-five cents between offices not over 250 miles apart, and fifty cents between offices over 250 miles apart and under 500 miles; rates to be refunded for delays or mistakes in transmission.

Section three provides for prepayment by stamps, and for destruction of all telegrams within one month.

Section four fixes press rates for each one hundred words of special dispatches at fifty cents by night, and seventy-five cents by day; it also fixes the rate for press associations and for private wires for newspapers.

Section six defines the duties of the fourth Assistant Post-master-General over telegraph lines

Section seven authorizes the Post-master-General to contract for the transmission of telegrams at the above rates with parties who will furnish and operate the necessary lines of telegraph.

Section eight contains provisions against tampering with telegrams, and makes telegrams privileged communications as private letters.

Section nine authorizes the Post-master-General to reduce rates in a maner therein prescribed.

Section ten incorporates a postal telegraph company for the performance of postal telegraph service on behalf of the Postmaster-General.

Section eleven and twelve authorize the company to buy existing lines, and oblige it to purchase all such lines, if required by the owners thereof, at an appraised value. It fixes the capital stock at an amount not exceeding the last cost of its lines.

Section thirteen authorizes the company to open offices wherever the wants of business may require.

Section fourteen authorizes Congress to purchase lines at any time at an appraised value.

Section fifteen reserves to Congress the right to alter or amend the act

Notes from the State Capital.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—Having come to this town on some important business, and having a little leisure time, perhaps I cannot better employ it than in trying to post your readers upon some of the doings of their public servants, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met.

What *my* business here is it is not necessary now to tell you. I may say, however, that it is connected with the passage of an important underground railroad bill—in short, that I am an honorary member of the third house. Not having been present at the opening and previous sessions of the Legislature, I can only speak of its actions from the records; but wishing to give a report of all its important actions, I shall attempt a resume of its doings, as gleaned from that excellent source.

According to law in such cases made and provided, the two bodies met on January 2. The House, being largely Republican, soon effected an organization. But the Senate, being one-half Democratic—and you know Democrats are generally disorderly—didn't organize so much as the House; but having gotten so far as the election of a speaker and clerk, they proceeded to business.

I am told that the first two weeks, and part of the third week, after organization, they spent in discussing the probabilities of any member now living ever having an opportunity of seeing Rothermel's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg. As this is now, and always has been, a subject of great interest, I may be pardoned if I occupy a good deal of space in its ventilation.

Tradition says that at a remote period of our history a great war waged between the people respectively of the northern and southern sections of the United States; and that during that war there was a battle fought at or near the village of Gettysburg, in Pa. As this was the only great battle ever fought within the limits of Pennsylvania, the people of the State came to consider that battle as their exclusive property; and their public servants aforesaid, in General Assembly met, determined to have a picture in commemoration of that battle.

They employed a man named Rothermel to paint the said picture. I infer his name is Rothermel from the fact that it is always spoken of as "Rothermel's Picture"; and, although Pennsylvania has paid him $20,000 for it, it is as yet, to all intents and purposes, and appears likely to remain, Mr. Rothermel's picture. Here let me remark, by the way, for the benefit of the young or obscure painter or sculptor, that for one of his craft there is no surer road to fame, and especially to fortune, than to get a Government contract for a first-class (?) production. Who would ever have heard of Vinnie Ream if it had not been for the desire of Congress to have a statue of somebody? And who would ever have heard of Monsieur Von Rothermel if the battle of Gettysburg had never been fought?

The said picture was painted, and mostly paid for some years since; but the Pennsylvania Legislature, with a magnanimity unequalled in the annals of oil paintings, allowed the aforesaid Rothermel to have the use of their picture for a few years, that he might hawk it over the country and make *another* fortune by its exhibition. When it has become faded and worn out by frequent removals, it is thought likely by many members that the thoughtful Mr. R. will return the picture to the gentlemen who paid for it so many years ago; and as it is said *now* to be nearly worn out, some of them think it possible that even during the present winter it may come in; wherefore the long and animated debate on the question, "What shall be done with that picture?" It wouldn't be safe in any building now erected, or in course of erection, inside of the State limits; and a new fire-proof, burglar proof and bomb-proof building must be put up for its safe keeping. As the time draws nearer at which to expect the elephant's arrival, law makers become more uneasy about a place of security for it.

The member from Philadelphia wants to have it kept in his town, and the State to pay $20,000 for a house to keep it in; but the country members consider it unsafe to keep it so near to the sea coast, as in case of a war with France the first thing the French would attempt to capture and carry to Paris would be this same picture. The member from Pittsburgh would like to have it kept in his town, but in case of a war with Great Britain, and of an invasion from our Lake Erie border the picture would be in still more danger, for previous experience in wars with that nation teaches us that they would burn the picture instead of carrying it away.

On a vote taken last week it was finally decided to locate the picture at Harrisburg, in a building to be erected for the purpose. In case of invasion the picture will be removed to the earthworks on the Susquehanna, opposite the town, where it could be defended against any force—probably.

If this much vaunted picture *should* ever arrive at Harrisburg, and I should be so fortunate as to see it, I may then speak of it again.

February 3, 1872.

Mr. Gray, the new Senator elect from the fourth district, arrived here and was sworn in on the 1st inst. The *Patriot* raves about the "indecent haste" evinced by the Republicans in admitting this Senator, especially when his opponent proposes to contest his seat. The *Patriot* forgets that a year ago, under *very* similar circumstances, Mr. Dechert, Democrat, was admitted to a seat and allowed to vote against permitting a contest. But then he was a democrat, and democrats may do with perfect impunity, what is an unpardonable sin in a Republican. So thinks and says the *Patriot*.

On Friday, of last week, the House, without the consent and concurrence of the Senate, adjourned over to Wednesday, of this week. The time of adjournment included three working days—Saturday, Monday and Tuesday—which is the limit allowed by the Constitution for adjournment of either House without a joint resolution of both Houses. The paper aforesaid gave notice that, whereas the House had adjourned five days it had disobeyed the Constition of the State, was therefore virtually dissolved, and a new election would be required, in every county of the State, for the purpose of electing a new set of members to fill the vacated seats. In this ridiculous attack said paper was seconded by such mongrel sheets as the *Lancaster Intelligencer* and *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Those papers forget that a year ago a democratic Senate, at several times, adjourned for a similar length of time without exciting a comment from the *Patriot* and virtuous *major* organ of the unterrified. But the Senate was democratic last winter, you know, and therefore it had extra privileges.

The *Phil. Press*—the paper which thought McClure ought to be elected because he said he was a Republican in spirit—complains that the bodies composing the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, don't work enough. They are only in session four or five days of each week, and the daily sessions are not generally of more than two hours in length. This, in the eyes of the *Press*, is swindling the State. Men who draw such heavy salaries, as do these, ought to remain in session fifteen hours of each day and seven days of each week! But if they did this when would they find time to prepare bills in committee, to send documents to their constituents, to attend and reply to their numerous correspondents, (especially to the thousands of requests for railroad passes), and to attend, besides, to the manifold duties devolvent upon professional politicians. Those who complain of the dilatoriness of these bodies should remember that the most of the work done here is done outside of the regular sessions. The bills are prepared in committee, and in most cases are only passed upon in regular session without question or comment, unless errors or wrong intent be discovered in any particular bill, when discussion may ensue. Considering the rapidity with which bills can be passed, two hours daily is sufficient in all conscience for the length of the session here; and the growlers should rather devoutly thank their stars that the sessions are no longer.

TELASCO.

The Ohio Liquor Law.

The following has been introduced into the Legislature known as the Ohio Liquor Law, and will likely become a law:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, without first having obtained a license to keep for sale, or to sell in any quantity, intoxicating liquors to be drank in, upon or about the building or premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors to be drank in any adjoining room, building or premises, or other place of public resort connecting with said building, *Provided*, That no person shall be granted a license to sell or give away intoxicating liquors, without first giving a bond to the municipality or authority authorized by law, to grant licences, which bond shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and be in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, with at least two good and sufficient securities, who shall be freeholders, conditioned that they will pay all damages to any person or persons, which may be inflicted upon them, either in person or property, or by means of support by reason of so obtaining a license, or selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, and such bond may be sued and recovered upon for the use of any person or persons, or their legal representatives, who may be injured by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors by the person or his agents so obtaining a license.

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to minors unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians or family physicians, or sell to persons intoxicated or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

SECTION 3. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold in viloation of this act shall be taken, held and declared to be common nuisances, and all rooms, taverns, eating houses, bazaars, restaurants, drug stores, groceries, coffee houses, cellars or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, in violation of this act, shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances, upon conviction of the keeper thereof, who shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 4. Every person who shall by the sale of intoxicating liquors, with or without license, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and two dollars per day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, which sums may be recovered in an action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction.

5. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication habitual or otherwise of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or person, who shall by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part of such person or persons, and any person or persons owning, renting, leasing or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who having leased the same for other purposes shall knowingly permit the sale of intoxicating liquors that have caused, in whole or in part, the intoxication of any person, shall be liable, severally or jointly, with the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors aforesaid for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages, and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits and to control the same and the amount recovered as femme sole, and all damages recovered by a minor, under this act, shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parent, guardian or next friend as the court shall direct, and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon the premises where such unlawful sale or giving away shall take place, and all suits for damages under this act may be by any appropriate action in any of the courts of this State having competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 6. For every violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this act, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the jail of the county or work house for not less than ten nor more than thirty days and pay the costs of prosecution, and for every violation of the provisions of the third section of this act, every person convicted as the keeper, of any of the places therein declared to be nuisances, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county or work house for not less than twenty nor more than fifty days and pay the costs of prosecution, and such place or places, so kept, by such persons, so convicted, shall be shut up and abated, upon the order of the court before whom such conviction may be had, until such time, as such person persons, keeping such places, shall give bond and security, to be approved by said court, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the State, conditioned that he, she or they will not sell intoxicating liquors contrary to the laws of this State, and will pay all fines and costs and damages assessed against such keeper or keepers for any violation thereof, and in case of a forfeiture of such bond, suit may be brought thereon for the use of any person interested or for the use of the county, *Provided* That the penalties in the nature of fines, mentioned in this section, may be enforced separately from the imprisonment before justices of the peace or police magistrates.

SECTION 7. The giving away of intoxicating liquors, or other shift or device to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed and held to be an unlawful selling within the provisions of this act.

SECTION 8. For the payment of all fines, costs and damages, assessed against any person or persons, in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquors, as provided in section five of this act, the real and personal property of such person or persons, of every kind, except such as may be exempt from levy and sale upon judgment and execution, shall be liable and such fines, costs and damages shall be a lien upon such real estate until paid, and in case any person or persons shall rent or lease to another or others any building or premises to be used or occupied in whole or in part for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or shall permit the same to be used or occupied, shall be held liable for and may be sold to pay all fines, costs and damages, assessed against any person or persons occupying such building or premises. Proceedings may be had to subject the same to the payment of any such fine and costs assessed or judgment recovered, which remains unpaid or any part thereof, either before or after execution, shall issue against the property of the person or persons against whom such fine and costs of judgment shall have been adjudged or assessed, and when execution shall issue against the property so leased or rented, the officer shall proceed to satisfy said execution out of the building or premises so or occupied as aforesaid, and in case such building or premises belong to a minor, insane person or idiot, guardian of such minor, insane person or idiot and his or her real and personal property, shall be held liable instead of such minor, insane person or idiot and his or her property shall be subject to all the provisions of this section relating to the collection of fines costs and damages.

SECTION 9. The penalty and imprisonment mentioned in the sixth section of this act may be enforced by indictment in any court of record, having criminal jurisdiction, and all pecuniary fines or penalties, provided for in the sections of this act (except the fourth and fifth), may be enforced and prosecuted for before any justice of the peace of the proper county in an action of debt in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as plaintiff, and in case of conviction, the offender shall stand committed to the common jail or workhouse until the judgment and costs are fully paid and the magistrate or court in which the conviction is had shall issue a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum therefor, and justices of the peace shall also have jurisdiction of all actions arising under the fourth and fifth sections of this act when the amount in controversy does not exceed two hundred dollars, such actions to be prosecuted in the name of the party injured or entitled to the debt or damages provided for in said fourth and fifth sections.

SECTION 10. In all prosecutions under this act, by indictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold or to describe the place where sold, and for any violation of the third section of this act, it shall not be necessary to state the name of the person to whom sold and in all cases the person or persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold, in violation of this act, shall be competent witnesses to prove such fact or any other tending thereto.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, January 31.—In the United States Court this afternoon, Deputy Attorney High, pursuant to instruction from Attorney General Williams, telgraphed by Attorney Bates, moved that all prisoners in custody in Utah be admitted to bail. Chief Justice McKean delivered a decision which receives the universal and hearty commendation of the Liberals. He alluded to the fact that of eleven prisoners charged with murder, six were held in custody by the city without expense to the government, and five at Camp Douglass, at thirty cents a day extra. Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of great mystery and atrocity, some openly in the face of mankind. Said the Judge, "Were these prisoners to be turned lose before trial, it would be without precedent. Besides there are reasons which cannot be made public why these prisoners should not be admitted to bail—reasons which District Attorney Bates cannot have communicated to Attorney General Williams, and to which Mr. Bates seems quite indiferent. Indeed, he is known by the Court to have made another particular serious misstatement in regard to affairs in Utah in this judicial proceeding. I am placed here to decide under the law all judicial questions that shall arise in this District Court. Were I now to shrink or swerve from a plain duty it is not improbable that the irresponsible magistrate called Judge Lynch would assume the seat which I would thereby have proved myself unworthy to hold. I refuse to admit the the prisoners to bail."

Mr Bates urged upon the Attorney General this application for the admission of these murderers to bail ostensibly to save expenses.

In the House this evening the Committee to express the sense of that body on the veto of the admission bill reported a resolution that the statements in the Govenor's message were unsound, false, disgusting, and a direct insult to the people of the Territory. The resolution was unanimously adopted to take the place of the vetoed admission act.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Frightful Accident Near Manch Chunk, Pa.—A Broken Rail Precipitates a Passenger Train Oeer an Embankment—The Wrecked Cars Catch Fire—Eight Persons Lose Their Lives—Eighteen Injured.

SCRANTON, PA., February 1.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Rockport. As the Buffalo express train was nearing that point, a rail broke, precipiating the train over an embankment about thirty feet high, wrecking the cars, which were set on fire by the stoves. Four of the passengers were instantly killed, and four more have since died of their injuries, and some eighteen others are more or less wounded. Among the killed is the wife of Prof. Lewis Pratoius, of Wilksbarre. Judge Danna, law justice of Luzerne county, had his arm and shoulder broken. Among the killed were also a colored woman and her two children.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 6th, A. D., 1870 to December 5th, 1871, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amt. drawn from County Treasury on orders	$8850 83
John Logan, Steward, for sundries detailed in his account	206 28
	$9057 11

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

For Farm, marked File F.

By David Smith, for wages as farmer, No. 1	259 16	
Henry Myers, for smithing	2 to 4	70 14
T. H. Landis, for smithing	5 to 8	21 18
Cambria Sharrer, for labor on farm	9	67 14
Wm. Piper, making post fence, &c.	10 to 16	97 82
Sund. persons for harvesting, threshing	17 to 22	60 16
Samuel Wilson, burning 3600 bus. lime	23	51 53
T. E. Orbison, 1½ tons plaster, 5½ bushels fertilizer		25 80
Dr. W. P. McNite, posts and nails	25 to 26	20 25
Sundry persons for sundries	27 to 43	141 74
		$815 22

For Provisions, marked File P.

By sundry persons, 4182lbs beef	1 to 15	352 23
" " 4174lbs pork	16 to 26	459 14
Douglass, Postethwait, Eyler, &c., meat	27 to 31	167 20
D. M'Garvey, 27 bus. lime, 59 bus. wheat at $1.45		77 37
Dr. W. P. McNite, 35 bus. wheat at do	33	50 75
Sundry persons, 63 bus. potatoes	34 to 37	48 72
" flour, rye, seed wheat, &c.	38 to 42	109 64
		1265 05

For Merchandise, marked File M.

By W. A. Fraker, merchandise	1 to 13	994 48
W. B. Leas	14	61 56
W. A. Brewster	15 to 16	41 18
T. H. Adams	17 to 19	77 31
B. F. Douglass, clothing	20 to 24	122 25
F. D. Stevens, hardware	25 to 26	16 75
Peter Shaver, hardware	27 to 29	21 11
Simmons & Co., tobacco	30 to 31	88 35
Carmon & Cunningham, tobacco, shoes, &c.	32 to 33	61 05
W. H. Rex, merchandise	34	12 40
Sundry persons for merchandise	35 to 37	4 26
		1491 40

Out Door Expenses, File O. D.

By relief afforded in 13 cases continuous during the year	1 to 13	677 90
A. Crownover, furnishing provisions for A. Bradley and family. (paupers)	14 to 24	85 38
M'Burney & Nephew, prov. Mrs. Dearmit		62 70
Wm. Lewis, prov for Mrs. Dell, Mrs. Watkins		169 48
J. C. Walker, prov. for W. Wilson	43 to 48	48 56
Relief in numerous cases	49 to 91	480 75
Physicians for outdoor med. serv.	92 to 105	301 25
Jas. Smith, for outdoor services	106 to 109	59 60
John P. Stewart " "	110 to 115	65 71
Harris Richardson " "	116 to 117	8 62
		1959 95

Miscellaneous and Incidental, File I.

By John Lightner, on acct of 30 acres land		1182 46
Jas. Clark, 800 ft pine logs got in 1863		40 00
D. Douglass, for posts, mutton and veal		65 19
John Dougherty, Esq., for coal		142 51
Wm. Lewis, for publishing "Report,"		30 00
Asher Drake, 110 cords of wood and rails,		179 09
John Logan, on account of buggy		55 00
James Doyle, coffins, shingles, cupboard and filing saws		58 50
Frank'n Manf'g. Co. 1875 ft flooring boards		54 37
G. W. Cornelius 232yds Kersey and yarn		28 48
Dr. W. P. M'Nite, 113 posts and medicine		44 20
Perry Co. Ins. Company, tax on policy		61 20
Philip Kabis, 1600lbs coal, and crocks		26 53
Geo. W. Wharton, bill at sale, and labor		30 73
Sundry persons, sundries		171 74
		2169 91

Removals, marked File R.

By sundry Justices for orders issued	37 90
Sundry persons, moving paupers, &c.	52 58
John Miller, moving paupers, &c.	51 35
	141 83

Salaries.

John Miller, services as Director, 10 mos		126 00
James Smith,	12 mos	62 40
J. P. Stewart,	12 mos	156 80
Harris Richardson	2 mos	26 40
W. P. M'Nite, attending physician	12 mos	115 05
K. A. Lovell, Esq. atty for Dir's	12 mos	20 00
J. Logan, Steward, amount of his account		667 15
G. W. Whittaker, services as clerk,	12 mos	50 00
		1213 75
		$9057 11

NOTE.—By order of the Directors of the Poor of said county, the following statement or exhibit is made; showing the sum of $6716 11 as the actual, legitimate amount expended for the use and support of the institution proper during the current year, after deducting the following sums, viz:

For 188 panels fence@ 1.25 per panel	$235 00
7500 bus. lime@ 8 cts. per bushel	600 00
Roofing farm house	20 00
Fence around garden	20 70
Removing out-house	35 25
1875 ft yellow pine flooring for basement	54 87
92 6-7 cords wood@ 1.75 per cord	162 50
Cement and brick work for milk house	30 22
30 acres of land in part	1182 46
	$2341 00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last settlement, the sum of $8806 60.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1872.

BARTON GREENE,
HENRY NEFF,
S. P. SMITH, } *Auditors.*

STEWARD'S STATEMENT. JOHN LOGAN, Steward, in account with the Huntingdon County Alms House, from the 6th day of December 1870, to the 6th day of December, 1871, inclusive:

DR.

To amount drawn form Co. treasurer on orders	$460 87	
Amount received in sundry cases, viz:		
Cash from Garlock (pauper),	19 00	
John Jacobs, for a heifer	20 00	
Blair county on account	14 60	
For 24lbs ham	3 36	
Abram Varnes, boarding	9 50	
Rev. Whitney, moving goods	3 00	
Two fly-nets of Geo. Wharton	8 20	
James Smith, stove	3 60	
For 10 yards muslin	1 50	
Rev. Whitney, ham	3 00	
Drover, hay	1 50	
Provisions for camp meeting	5 00	
Itinger case, (J. P. Stewart),	54 07	
John Banks case, (James Smith,)	11 00	
For 3 yards flannel, of House	1 95	
Dr. W. P. M'Nite, for cow	45 00	
Rev. Long, hauling goods	2 00	
	$667 15	

CR.

By sundry expenditures for use of house, as per monthly statements, numbered as follows, viz:	
Statement No. 1, December, 1870.	
By cash paid G. W. Cornelius, for yarn	$5 20
Stamps	45
Car fare and expenses to Huntingdon and Franklin township	4 25
E. Robley, keeping Platt family	50
H. Wilson, Esq., issuing orders	50
	$10 90

Statement No. 2, January, 1871.

By cash paid E. Myers, butchering	$5 00
Fare and expenses to Huntingdon	3 70
Mrs. Alexander's boy for ashes	12
Boots for Geo. Swisher, pauper	2 00
Stamps	33
	$11 15

Statement No. 3, for February.

By cash exp. to Mapleton, Thompson case	85
Expenses to Huntingdon, Gettis case	1 55
W. Doughenbough, for ashes	26
Stamps	60
	3 26

Statement No. 4, for March.

By cash for cabbage seed, from New York	50
Stamps	63
	1 13

Statement No. 5, for April.

By cash paid for moving pauper to Harrisburg	$6 00
Liniment for horse	50
Stamps	50
Expenses of E. Garlock, pauper	75
Expenses to Huntingdon, Gorsuch case	2 20
C. M'Carthy, for order in C. Barnes' case	50
	10 45

Statement No. 6, for May.

By cash ointment for horse	50
Stamps	51
Expenses in case John Anderson, pauper	1 20
" " George Turk, pauper	3 95
Showalter, easterating pigs	20
	6 36

Statement No. 7, for June.

By cash paid in case G. Turk, pauper	1 40
Stamps	48
	1 88

Statement No. 8, for July.

By cash paid going to Franklinville after paupers	4 30
Stage fare for W. Stirk, a wayfarer	50
Stamps	48
	5 28

Statement No. 9, for August.

By cash paid for stamps	48

Statement No. 10, for September.

By cash paid fare for Mrs. Davis, pauper	85
Freight on potatoes	90
" on tobacco	54
Fare for paupers	1 00
Freight on timothy seed	25
" on shoes	25
Wm. Staub, plowing one day	75

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 7, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The Juniata river is ice-bound.

Lent commences on the 18th inst.

Old Maria is still on the war path.

Traveling swindlers are numerous.

The rolling mill project is moving along.

Prof. Mills is holding forth in Johnstown.

Railroad smash ups are the order of the day.

Tyrone is talking of raising a military company.

For neat job work come to the JOURNAL office.

The sleighing is "gone where the woodbine twineth."

Harmless—The snapping and snarling of muzzled curs.

Maj. John Thomas will orate in Altoona on the 22d inst.

Failed to reach us this week—Our Washington letter.

Johnstown has organized a building and loan association.

Our streets have been quite lively since the recent fall of snow.

The ice on the Raystown Branch is said to be 18 inches thick.

The Tyrone *Blade* thanks "Senator" R. M. Speer for pub. docs.

Don't fail to call at the JOURNAL office to get your sale bills printed.

Almost visible to the naked eye—Our Paul's "lamb chop" whiskers.

Remember that it is always in order to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Perry county, in some portions, is scourged by the "red demon of the nursery."

U. S. District Attorney, H. Bucher Swoope, is confined to his room by sickness.

Rumored—That a "calico sociable" is to come off, in this place, at an early day.

The stable of Sheriff Myers, in Ebensburg, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

We publish elsewhere, in to-day's issue, an exhibit of the county finances for 1871.

The school directors of Lewistown want to borrow $20,000 to build a school house.

The colored citizens of this place have organized a lodge of Sons of Temperance.

Mahanoy City has closed its churches and Sunday schools on account of the small-pox.

"The snow, the beautiful snow," fell to the depth of six or seven inches on Friday night.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church meets at Lock Haven on the 20th of March.

All the old ring-boned, spavined, splint and blind horses in town have been on the road since the snow fell.

Thermometers have a busy time of it in this coquettish climate—they go up and down so much and so fast.

The Rev. Wm. Jarrett will preach in St. John's P. E. Church, in this place, on Sunday next, at the usual hours.

There will be a lodge of I. O. O. F. instituted at Three Springs, this county, and the new hall dedicated on the 20th inst.

The man wanted to run a "buss" about the town has not turned up yet. The long looked for will come at last, never fear.

A man named Miller, residing in the northern part of the borough, was sent to prison on Sunday night last for abusing his wife.

Some of the eastern towns are establishing societies for the "protection of children with bare legs from the cruelty of mothers."

Money is a great lever in the affairs of men, says an exchange. It is, indeed. So great a lever that some of us can never keep it.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand, last week, our friends, Revs. J. C. Clarke, of Sunbury, and R. E. Wilson, of Philipsburg.

The sale of the residence of the editor of this paper, at Bedford, has been postponed until Tuesday next, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Fifty truck cars, loaded with railroad iron for the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad, have been standing on the long siding for the last week.

The Franklin Manufacturing Company have sold out to Bartol, Kennedy & Co., by whom the business will be conducted in the future.

The house of John Hartman, in Reedsville, Mifflin county, together with nearly all its contents, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th ult.

Don't buy a Sewing Machine until you give the Singer a trial. Blair has plenty of Agents. If you want a machine drop him a line and one will be sent for you to try.

Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of this place, delivered his lecture, "Learning to Read," before a Shippensburg audience, last week. It is very highly spoken of by the press of that place.

John Bennett, an employee at Ross' ore bank, in Bratton township, Mifflin county, died, the other day, from having his spinal column dislocated by a quantity of ore falling upon him.

Adolphus Patterson, of Williamsburg, recently received a verdict of $16,877.14 against the P. R. R., company, in Philadelphia, for damages occasioned by the detention of his boats in the canal.

Tuesday of last week was ground hog day, and as his hogship could see his shadow, we may expect six weeks of wintry weather, that is if there is any reliance to be placed in the prophesy of Mr. G. H.

An unfortunate, owning property in Bedford, which cost him $10,000, may sell it for $5,000, while a lucky fellow owning property in Huntingdon which cost him $5,000, sells it for $10,000. That's the difference.

Our country friends, when they come to town, will do well by consulting our advertising columns before making their purchases. We can vouch that merchants who advertise in the JOURNAL will deal honorably with you and give you your money's worth.

The paper is to the people what a sign-board is to the traveller. The paper tells who is in business, and where to trade, and the sign-board tells the name of the place and the direction. Then, if you want people to buy, tell them through the paper where you stay, and what you have.

Miss McCracken, of Washington county, was caught up by the storm in the Youghiogheny valley, on Sunday two weeks, carried four hundred and sixty yards, by actual measurment, and come down crackin' through an apple tree. She received a few bruises, but maintained her chignon intact.

Theophilus Popp, of Poppsville, Popps county, a vender of pop-corn, fancying himself to be very popular with his lady love, popped the question to her under the poplar tree, when she referred him to her poppy who, when asked his consent, was laboring under the influence of ginger pop, popped him out of the door to the tune of pop goes the weasel and Mr. Popp hasn't popped any since.

By reference to our terms it will be seen that we charge *ten cents* a line for all obituary notices exceeding five lines in length. This becomes necessary owing to the great length that relatives are disposed to string out their notices. We could fill columns full of this kind of matter, which would be of no interest, outside of the mere announcement of death, to perhaps a half dozen of readers.

FROM BEDFORD TO HUNTINGDON.—Bedford, our readers are aware, has been connected, within the last six months, with the world at large, by means of the Bedford & Bridgeport railroad. Its citizens have been so elated at this good fortune, that they have become "puffed up," as the old ladies say when they see any one putting on airs, and the result has been that the deity, who directs the destinies of railroads, determined to punish them summarily for their vanity, by cutting them off again from the outer-world, and reducing them to the "coach and four," at an average speed of five miles an hour, and this, verily, is fast enough for Bedford! We know this to be so! Why didn't one wicked Bedfordian, without the fear of the Great Mogul before his eyes, tell us that if they had another railroad the place would be ruined? And hadn't we a right to believe him when he cited the fact, that before the completion of the railroad they shipped through the town, at least twice a week, a great load of staves, and the drivers always stopped to take a drink and buy a plug of tobacco, and now there is nary stave passes through the town, nary dime left by the thirsty and tobacco chewing drivers, and the consequences are that the whiskey business is about ruined and the stores are at a stand still. One landlord has already retired from business and another will, in a month or two, and the store-keepers want to sell out. We sympathized deeply with the young man who told us this lamentable tale and at once recommended him to President Cessna, for a "posish" on the railroad. We have no doubt but he was appointed. The President always hearkens unto us. But we have drifted several leagues from our subject.

It was on Wednesday morning last. The thermometer indicated far below zero, and if we are not mistaken, the mercury was doing its level best to hide itself in the ball. Whew! but it was cold! The wheels creaked and yawned as if they had been on a high on the night before, and couldn't get over it. "Hellon! There comes the buss." In a moment we were at the door. Down the street it came with a perfect rush, Col. Gordon on the box, muffled up to the eyes. By it rattled! We called lustily, the Colonel drew up the strings, the "buss" stopped and out stepped the urbane conductor, and we and our better-half were stowed inside. Here were Dr. H—— and Mr. M—— and several strangers. Robes and shawls were freely plied, the "buss" rolled on and Jack Frost avenged himself upon us by freezing up the windows until there was scarcely a crevice through which to "peep." Down past Red-Bank, the home of Lysinger, the great trader, down past the toll-gate, where aunt "Libby" smiled sweetly at the sight of the "buss" and sighed for the good old days of Conestoga wagons, and "fips" and "levys" for toll—she never took to the railroad kindly—on across the splendid truss bridge spanning the Raystown Branch, past the Point of Rocks, where the old Domeny Cook mansion used to stem the terrible blasts, then went into a skeow, then threatened to fall, and finally was removed, on to Willow Tree, the first wood and water station out. Here the horses were treated to an ice-cold draught. The Colonel mounted the box again and we rolled out of Muttontown and left the lambs behind. Down past Judge Hartley's several farms, all of which looked bleak and cold as some men's hearts, but no doubt the Judge and his tenants were enjoying the hospitalities of the most comfortable fires. On, on we rolled past Mt. Dallas which was, for many years; the terminus of Bedford county railroad enterprise. The Doctor suggested that but a few days before we had turned up our noses at that forsaken station, but we would only be too glad now to accept its hospitalities were it capable of affording any. It looks like the ruins of Beulah. Into Bloody Run we dashed, the mail was changed, our conductor, Dan Cessna, perched himself upon the box, to steer the craft over the breakers—and there are few who can do it better—and *out* of Bloody Run we dashed, up the old plank road, nor stopped we once, save in a case of "needcessity," while the Doctor discoursed upon the merits and beauties of stained glass, until we reached Tatesville, eleven miles out. It only took a minute or two to change the mail at this place. The driver drew up his lines carefully, the road was narrow and sidling and the "buss" four inches wider than the ordinary track. The horses were handled skillfully for the first half mile out, when a sudden lurch, a slide and the top of the "buss" went scratching among the underbursh and lower-boughs of the timber by the way side. Out popped one passenger, then another, then our better-half, all quicker than a boy could descend a greased poll. But the rear end of the "buss" had only gone off at a tangent and was hanging over the little precipice. Dan had handed the lines over to the Colonel, for a moment, and away went the Colonel, somebody said twenty-seven feet; Baron Munchausen could not have done it better; into the woods below. It took the Colonel sometime to "get out of the woods," but when he did come he said it was not much of an affair after all. Well, in a moment, after a number of witticisms at the Colonel's expense, Dan mounted the perch and pulled the "old thing" up on the road, and we all ensconced ourselves inside once more. The Doctor stated that he never became excited or nervous on such occasions—that his nerves were as firm as the everlasting hills—we all congratulated him on his ability to control himself, when the only lady in the company indiscreetly, but sympathetically, asked him what made him look so pale? The reflection of the stained glass may have had something to do with it.

At last we reached the break. Here were some sixty or seventy men, enduring the fiercest cold, repairing the burnt trestle. The fire occurred on the night of the 23d ult. An irregular engine had passed down over this part of the road, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and some of the cinders from the pan are supposed to have set it on fire. It was discovered a short time afterwards by some boys returning from Providence Church, but the report having been put in circulation that a couple of boys had worked the better part of an afternoon, a year or so ago, to extinguish a similar fire, which they successfully accomplished, and that the railroad company refused to allow them any compensation or even a complimentary pass for their services, they gave the matter no attention and went home and went to bed. Whether this be true or false we know not; we only give it as we were told. Consequently the fire got much headway before a report reached the railway officials and owing to the scarcity of water and the intensity of the heat, which is said to have been almost unequalled, burning up large trees like so many twigs, about three hundred feet of trestle, sixty-five feet high, were destroyed. The gap has only been closed up within the last couple of days and trains are now running regularly again.

But the "buss" rolled on up the narrow road, catching all the boughs which are overhanging it, keeping the driver dodging like a jumping-jack, to Brallier's Summit to the residence of Mr. Brallier, who received us very kindly, and furnished us with a most substantial dinner. We then resorted to the neighboring school house to await the arrival of the train. Miss Blanche Irvine, of Bedford, is in charge, and has an interesting and well drilled school. For the first time, in a dozen years, we tried our hand at teaching the "young idea." It carried us back to many, very many, pleasant hours spent in the school-room. While we were thus employed we noticed that our friend the Doctor was unusually meditative. We afterwards learned that he was engaged in arranging a speech for the little folks, but no invitation having been extended, we all missed a rare treat. We won't vouch for the truth of this statement. We may be doing the Doctor great injustice, or the teacher, or the school, or all three put together. At last Graw and Dolph put in an appearance and we took the train for Huntingdon. Nothing of any note occurring save being badly sold by a thick set; good-natured apple merchant on the cars, who came through the train crying: "Apples! apples! two for five cents!" We love apples, there is no doubt about it, not a bit of it, and we invested five cents; everybody around us invested five cents. The apples looked nice, delicious. We picked up two and they felt as hard as icicles. We said they were frozen; "oh, no," said the merchant, and he went on retailing his fruit to other "greeneys" and when he had sold out we saw him actually walking out of the car with a great broad grin on his dirty face! The fellow really enjoyed the "sell," while we took our apples froze to the core. They were "mortial could" as Father Tom would have said, but that apple boy deserves success.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LXXVI BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Stated meeting, January 2, 1872.

Present:—*Chief Burgess*, Mr. Africa.

Asst. Burgesses, Messrs. Murray and Boring.

Council, Messrs. Buchanan, Burchinell, Leister, Shaffer and Strickler.

The minutes of the last stated meeting were read and approved.

The committee on Fire Engine made verbal report and presented some communications and circulars from manufacturers and others which were ordered to be filed and the committee continued.

The committee appointed to examine the Fire Engine room, No. 508, Washington street and report upon the propriety of partitioning off a part of the same to be used as a lock-up, etc., reported that it was practicable to use a part of the room for that purpose. On motion, the report was accepted, the committee discharged, and a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Murray, Boring and Leister, was appointed to make the necessary alterations for the purpose indicated.

The special committee appointed at the last stated meeting, relative to widening Seventh street, reported progress and was continued.

On motion of Mr. Boring it was

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member of the Council or other borough officer, authorized by the Council to contract any debt for or on behalf of the corporation, to present a bill for the same at the next stated meeting after such debt has been contracted, and that it shall be the duty of the Chairman to make inquiry before the adjournment at each stated meeting it all debts contracted since the last preceding stated meeting have been presented in accordance with this resolution.

The report of Hugh Lindsay, Weighmaster, was received, read, and referred to the committee on Finances.

Mr. Z. Yenter reported that he had received and paid to the Treasurer licenses for exhibitions from June 30, 1870, to Dec. 12, 1871, $55 80.

The Sexton reported six interments in the Cemetry during the month of January.

The policemen report arrests during January, as follows:

East Ward	2
West Ward	3
Total	5

Bills were presented and orders granted as follows:

Wm. Sturteman, blacksmithing, '70-'71	$ 5 45
Anthony White, repairing pavements	1 00
A. Hollman, notice boards for bridge	10 00
Josiah Cunningham, coal oil, 1869, 1870	8 70
A. Jacobs, fire patrol, Nov. 23, 1871	2 00
Anthony White, fire patrol, Nov. 23, 1871	2 00
Check Roll, Street Commissioners, Jan.	2 75
Gas Company, 32 street lamps, January	44 80
Gas Company, Council Chamber, 13 mos.	2 20

A bill of P. Schnyder for 2 loads of stone delivered in August, 1865, was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Murray, Assistant Burgess, and committing magistrate, made a detailed report of the number of arrests made by the policemen since August 28, 1871, costs, etc., which was read and ordered to be filed. By this report it appeared that there had been arrests made of parties brought before him as follows:

August, 1871	2
September, 1871	11
October, 1871	12
November, 1871	5
December, 1871	3
January, 1872	2
Total	35

The Burgesses were authorized to settle with the Sheriff for the jail fees and with the committing magistrate and draw orders for the balance found due. Adjourned.

SMALL-POX UP SIX MILE RUN.—About two months ago a worthless individual, named Blair, was induced to leave his wife, at Hopewell, Bedford county, for a consideration of fifty-dollars, she, the wife, paying the consideration, and the community considered it a good riddance. He left Hopewell and went to Johnstown, where he remained a short time, and we suppose spent his fifty dollars. He took sick and returned to Hopewell to his wife, and in a day or two later small-pox manifested themselves, and the little village was terribly alarmed. The universal wish of the community was that the fellow would die, and the Doctor thought him an excellent case to experiment upon, but there were no righteous in the place, evidently, and the man survived. He had found his wife at the residence of our friend, George Cartwright, and here he lay until he recovered. Both Cartwright and his wife took the disease, but owing to strict sanitary regulations the terrible disease spread no further in Hopewell, but while Blair was sick he was visited by an individual named Eichelberger, who stopped at the hotel. An old lady from Coaldale came down to Hopewell and stopped at the hotel and was put into the bed previously occupied by Eichelberger, and a few days later, after her return to Coaldale, she went down with the small-pox. No one suspected that it was a real case of this loathsome disease, but all contended that it was only a case of chicken-pox, though the Doctor had pronounced it the former; the result was that in a short space of time there were ten or a dozen cases in Coaldale, and a death or two, and from here it spread to North Point, where, we learned a few days ago there are some nineteen cases, and it may spread all over the coal region. Thus this community has been scourged through a worthless creature that was fit for nothing else but to disseminate the horrible disease.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Mr. Buckalew's bill "to authorize reformed voting in the 'election of Directors of Common Schools,' has passed the Senate. This bill contains the provisions recommended by Supt. Wickersham in his annual report, and is as follows:

SECTION 1. That in all future elections of directors of common schools in this commonwealth, wherever two or more persons are to be chozen in a district for the same term of service, each voter may give all his votes to one or more candidates to be voted for as he shall think fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Any appointment to fill a vacancy in a board of directors shall, whenever practicable, be made from among the voters of the district who shall have voted for the director whose place is to be filled.

SECTION 2. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one to any candidate for school director, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such candidate; but any ballot which shall contain or express a greater number of votes than the whole number to which the voter shall be entitled, shall be rejected.

The design of this act is to take the election of school men out of partisan politics, and to insure minority representation in the constitution of the Board.

SCARLET FEVER.—Saxton and the surrounding country has been visited by scarlet fever in a most malignant form. It has visited almost every family and carried off quite a number of small children.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's,
March 22, tf.

NEWS FROM THE LOWER END.—RAIL ROAD SURVEYS.—The engineers who have been locating the route for the East Broad Top Rail Road and Coal Company have, since the meeting of the 8th ult., been instructed, it is said, by the Penn'a. R. R. Company, to run a preliminary line, commencing at gap of Sideling Creek, in Fulton county, and then down said stream to its confluence with the Aughwick, down the Aughwick to the Juniata river, and down the Juniata to Manayunk station on the Penn'a. Central. This survey they have nearly completed, having but one or two short routes to run, when they will make a full report of all the lines run, after which the most practicable route, with the lowest grade, will be adopted. If the Aughwick route is established, it will leave Orbisonia out in the cold. Since the various lines have been run the citizens along the different routes are considerably excited and express great uneasiness.

THE WEATHER.

For the last three days the mercury has been below zero, and our streams are all well bridged, so that they can be crossed at any point; good for surveying along the Aughwick.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious interest is moving on without any abatement. Rev. Mr. Whitney, of the Methodist church, is conducting two very interesting revivals in Shirleysburg and Orbisonia, and quite a number have professed conversion at each place. Rev. S. Alexander, Presbyterian, is now holding a series of meetings in Shirleysburg with considerable encouragement. The Rev. J. W. Evans has just closed a meeting in Germany Valley, during the continuance of which fourteen professed conversion.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

Petitions are circulating freely and being numerously signed, in this end of the county, in favor of the Local Option Liquor Law.

LEAP YEAR.

As this is leap year the ladies appear to improve it with considerable zeal and animation. Several weddings have taken place this week in this neck of woods, of which you no doubt will have due notice. I see in some of our daily papers that some of the ladies have brought actions for breach of promise, of which Brick Pomeroy is about to be manipulated to the tune of $25,000.

DEATHS.

Died, in Germany Valley, on the 24th ult., of measles, youngest son of Samuel Latherow. In the same Valley, on the 30th ult., of pulmonary affection, Mrs. Foultz, wife of Charles Foultz.

ABSENT FROM DUTY.

Gen. Lane, our Representative, has been confined to his room, at home, for the last four days, with bilious affection, a disease that is prevailing to considerable extent at Harrisburg. The General is now convalescent, and has left for Harrisburg. AUGHWICK.

COUNTY PAPERS.—The status of the county paper is truthfully set forth in the following, by an observing country editor:

"We sometimes meet individuals who complain about their county paper and cease to take it, preferring to subscribe for a city paper. They do not seem to comprehend the facts in the relation to publications and support of papers. In the first place, the terms of nearly all city papers are the same as the county, $2 for a single copy, and the only way they get them for less than that price is by clubbing; and sending for a number of copies at a time. Then again they must invariably send the money in advance, which they seldom do for their county paper. But the principal difference consists in the fact that it costs the publisher of the county paper the same to set his types that it does the city publisher, and setting type is the principal expense in publishing a newspaper of small circulation. After the type is once set the expense is then merely for blank paper and press work, and the paper with a hundred thousand subscribers has the advantage at two dollars. Of course the large city papers contain a greater amount of reading matter than the country papers, but which is the most useful and interesting? Do they contain notices of our schools, churches, meetings, marriages, and hundreds of other local matters of interest which the country papers publish without pay? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculating to draw attention to our county and to its numerous thriving towns, and aid in our progress and enterprise? Not a line. And yet there are men who take the contracted views of this matter that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their county papers as they do in a city paper, they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of the person who takes the largest pair of boots in the box, simply because they cost the same as the pair much smaller that fit."

THE THIRD ANNUAL RIFLE TOURNAMENT of the Huntingdon Sportmen's Club will be held, as usual, on the 22d of February.

Two valuable prizes will be given away to the marksmen making the first and second best strings.

The shooting to be done as formerly—ten consecutive shots, off hand, at sixty yards.

This Tournament is FREE to all, and marksmen from all parts of the country are invited, especially from Blair, Mifflin, and Cambria counties.

Persons wishing to compete will send their names to THOS. C. FISHER,
feb7,2w] Sec'y.

The firm of Wm. March & Bro., having taken a share in the late Franklin Manufacturing Company, are obliged to request those who owe them by book account, note or otherwise, to settle up at once, or they will be compelled to leave their accounts for collection, as they need their money for that business.

WANTED—A loan of from $500 to $1000, for one year or upwards, on best of security. Persons having money to loan will please address G. B., P. O. Box 103, Huntingdon, Pa. 2t

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST.—The undersigned, desiring to close business, will sell his stock of Boots and Shoes at *Cost*. Persons wanting bargains should call at once.
jan18-tf. GEORGE SCHAFER.

Call and see the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, before purchasing a high priced machine. Price $37.00 & 42.00 and for sale by M. M. LOGAN & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

Don't pay $60.00 for a Sewing Machine, when you can buy a good lock stitch machina for $37.00 from M. M. LOGAN & Co.,
Rooms over Union Bank, Huntingdon Pa.

A machine that makes the lock stitch alike on both sides—will do any work that any other good machine will do—warranted for five years. For Sale by M. M. LOGAN & Co.,
Over the Union Bank, Huntingdon Pa.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—A store, in a good locality, with an established reputation of over 30 years, and one that has a large trade will be sold. Best of reasons given for selling. Any party wishing to engage in business, in a live town, will address W. P. BARNDOLLAR,
jan.31.2w] Bloody Run, Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Feb. 3, 1872	3,997
Same date last year	4,559
Increase for week	562
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	27,100
Same date last year	20,125
Increase for year 1871	6975

My retail Coal business having passed into the hands of the firm of Robt. U. Jacob & Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle as soon as possible, so that my old accounts may be closed. I would also return thanks to my customers for past patronage and hope they will continue their favors to the new firm, who will carry on the business at the old stand. Office 105 Fourth st. ROBT. U. JACOB.
June 21, 1871.

OLD BOOKS WANTED.—Persons who have copies of Smith's histories of Virginia, New York and New Jersey, Proud's history of Pennsylvania, Rupp's history of counties of Pennsylvania, Ramsey's history of South Carolina, Hutchison's history of Massachusetts and Bay, old histories of America, old travels in America, old memoirs of Americans, old pamphlets of local interest, old pamphlets early printed in America, old almanacs, old newspapers, and everything relative to the revolution of 1776, will do well to confer with the editor of this paper who will buy them at reasonable figures. [jan24-3t.

"HOW TO GO WEST."—Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This line of Railroad is the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., and running through BURLINGTON, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other Railroads running from those cities.

Always go "By way of Burlington," and you will sure to be right.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Accommodations, rates of Fare, and other interesting items, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., Feb. 6, 1872.	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 20	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat	7 50	
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 40	
" red, "	1 30	
RYE	85	
CORN	70	
OATS	40	
MOLASSES, Port Rico		00
" " New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50	per qt. 20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25	per box 5
CHEESE, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 29	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
POTATOES		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 5, 1872.

FLOUR, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	6 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
CORN	80
RYE	1 05
OATS	62

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Reported by J. HERON CROSMAN, Banker and Broker, No. 133 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

February 5, 1872—4 P. M.

Gold	1 09⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881	1 15⅜
" "5-20," 1862	1 10¼
" " 1864	1 10½
" " 1865	1 11⅜
" " July "	1 10½
" " 1867	1 12
" " 1868	1 12½
U. S. 5's—"10-40"	1 10½
" Currency 6's	1 14⅜
" New 5's	1 08½
New York Central R. R.	98⅜
New York and Erie "	31½
Lake Shore "	91⅜
Chicago & N. Western Company	74⅜
Do Do PFD	92½
Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	1 18
Pacific Mail S. S. Co	56⅛
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	57½
Camden and Amboy "	1 20½
Pennsylvania "	62
Oil Creek and Allegheny "	42⅜
City 6's (New)	1 00½
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	26
Catawissa PFD	46½
Northern Central R. R.	39⅜
Market unsteady.	

Marriages.

MILLER—HARE.—On the 19th of December, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Porter township, by Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. J. C. Miller to Miss Lydia A. Hare.

DECKER—HATFIELD.—On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. James S. Decker to Miss Lavinia Hatfield, both of Union township.

HUDSON—KERR.—On the 21st of November, 1871, by Rev. S. C. Alexander, at the house of the bride's father, in Shirleysburg, Mr. Henry Hudson, of Saltillo, to Miss L. Kerr.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

FRENCH.—In this place, on the 5th ult., Miss Hester A. French, aged 19 yrs., 1 mo. and 11 days.

DRAKE.—In Saltillo, on the 17th ult., of diptheria, Amanda M. F., youngest daughter of John and Ann Drake, aged 4 years, 3 months and 22 days.

A few hours before her departure, while suffering intensely, she audibly repeated, "Here Lord I give myself away it is all that I can do."

New Advertisements.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | W. M'CARTEY

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO., Huntingdon, Pa., will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Isaac Horning, deceased.*]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James Horning and J. D. Thomas, administrators of the estate of Isaac Horning, late of Barree township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the office of Brown & Bailey, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

JNO. M. BAILEY,
Jan.31,'72-3t.] Auditor.

New Advertisements.

REM
HOOD, BON
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR SPA
NEW
[THE LARGEST
Nos. 811, 813, 815 M
AN
Nos. 806, 808, 810, 812
PHILAD

They extend a cordial invitation to their Friends see their new establishment, and to examine their
Jan.10,72-3m.

FOR SALE LOW.—A Mill and eight acres of Land with valuable water-power on the Raystown Branch, three miles above Bloody Run. The Mill needs repair but is in a most excellent situation for business, immediately on the line of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, Snake Spring Valley and Friends' Cove opening directly on it. The Coal and Iron mines afford a large market for sale of Feed and Flour.

For price and terms, apply to L. T. WATTSON,
Box 2092,
Philadelphia.
Jan.17.1872-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's Sale of the personal property of George Mears, will attend to the said duty on Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Jan.31,'72-3t.] Auditor.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of

HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.

Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. E. CORBIN,
ADAM RUPERT,
Jan.24,1872-6t.] Administrators.

FOR SALE.—A Five-Horse Power Engine and Boiler, with machinery suitable for wagon making, cabinet making, chair making, or any kind of light wood work, will be sold at a bargain. To a good, energetic mechanic, desiring to locate in this place, a good opportunity is offered. For further information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK,
jan.24,'72tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.
jan.24,'72-3m] SAMUEL HAMER & SON.

A BARGAIN.—A Farm to lease on easy term, for five or six years, situate on Warrior's Ridge, near Petersburg. Any one who will take it and clear it shall have the proceeds, by paying the taxes. There are eight acres in clover. The house and barn are new. For particulars inquire of Dr. H. Orlady, Petersburg, Pa., or address R. NEFF,
Jan.24,1872-1mo.] Altoona, Pa.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

NOTICE:—*HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NEW SERIES.*

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three h

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Manure--The Winter Crop.

The industrious and thoughtful Farmer always finds something to occupy his hands and his thoughts. Each season of the year has its claims upon him, and Winter has no exception. The great Winter crop is Manure, and too little attention has been paid to this; it is the mother of all other crops and deserves special attention. The forest trees have produced a good crop of leaves; the Autumn frosts and winds have brought them to the ground; there they lay for the farmer to take up and convey to some outhouse or shed to be used in bedding stables; they contain a large per centage of potash, just what the Summer crops will be glad to find. The ordinary Winter business of the farmer does not call for much exercise of his team, and if he has several horses most of them may be entirely idle. In such cases it is an excellent plan to have a team hauling muck for use, in the stables and sheds. If there is no swamp in the neighborhood, the settlings at the bottom of dry ponds or sunken spots at the foot of hills, will furnish excellent material for composting with stable manure. The carcasses of all animals dying upon the farm should be covered with a foot or more of muck or earth, which will absorb the gases from their decay, and furnish valuable fertilizing materials. Ditches are to be opened and the banks hauled to some convenient place to make compost. A Farmer's success in growing Summer crops will be measured by his success in making a good winter crop of manure.

Now the best way to apply the manure crop is another question which the farmer should decide. If it is to be applied to the next corn crop, it should be drawn to, and spread on the ground as it is made. This costs little or nothing; the team is idle and so is farmer or hired man. A little exercise will be useful to both man and team and may be used in this way to advantage. There will be plenty of time to do this while the ground is bare; then go a sleighing when the ground is covered with snow. Thus the time may be nicely divided between duty and pleasure.

The manure crop is not to sell, and convert immediately into cash, but is none the less valuable on that account. It is the basis on which to make other crops readily convertible into cash, and he who has a good crop of manure and properly applied it is pretty sure of having other good crops to sell: Farmers should do more thinking,—have more conversation with others of their profession. "Iron sharpeneth iron," and some minds rust for want of being rubbed against other minds, in social conversation. Let nothing rust; keep your ideas, and your impliments bright and clear.—A. M., in American Stock Journal.

Economy of Long Furrows.

A German agricultural journal observes that farmers usually pay little attention to the length of the furrows to be plowed in a field, and yet great waste of time and labor is the necessary consequence of unsuitable arrangements in this respect. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow requires more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line, and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns, may be shown by the following calculations: In a field 225 feet long, 5½ hours out of 10 are spent in redirecting the plow, with a length of 575 feet, 4 hours are sufficient for the purpose, and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only 1½ hours of the daily working time are consumed. Hence the rule to make the furrows as long as circumstances will admit.

Fresh Eggs.

A correspondent says: The way to have fresh eggs at all seasons of the year, and the only way I know of, is to have a breed of hens that will lay in the winter as well as in the summer. In order to accomplish this; 1. Get the hens. 2. Keep them well; give them a variety of food—pounded bone in the winter to take the place of gravel in the summer. 3. Give them warm roosting places; a hen that is kept poor and cold and half frozen every night will not lay an egg the next day. A good hen is like a grist mill; if we expect big grists we must fill the hopper. 4. Hatch out early pullets to lay in the fall while the old hens are moulting, as they will stop laying for a few days during this process, and mostly pullets over winter, as they will lay more eggs the first year than the second year, and so on. There is scarcely a day in the whole year that I do not bring fresh eggs from the barn to the house.

Harvesting Corn.

Colonel Harris says, in the last number of the Agriculturist: "I believe corn will yet be harvested as we harvest wheat—cut with a reaper, bound into bundles of a convenient size for pitching, and then thrashed or husked by a big machine driven by ten horses or a steam engine. It must be powerful enough to take in a bundle at a time, strip of the ears and husk them, and the stalks as they pass through can be cut up and elevated by a straw carrier. I believe in less than ten years we shall see hundreds of such machines traveling from farm to farm as threshing machines now do, and we shall wonder how we ever got along without them."

We have read that "it is easier to farm well than ill." If this be so, there is a peculiarity connected with farming belonging to no other pursuit. Facts are against any such teaching. Reason, too disapproves it. On the contrary, it is as difficult to farm well. Farming must be learned, and it is only the accomplished and experienced farmer who can say, "With a good season I shall have a good crop, but anyhow I shall have a fair crop." When farming is comparatively independent of the seasons for its results, then alone is it perfect: and in what condition must a farm be to arrive at this security? A farmer knows it has not been an easy business for him, nor is it the result of chance or taking things as they come, but quite the contrary.—*Hearth and Home.*

Wood Ashes for Wheat.—A subscriber sends us the following as his experience in using wood ashes, viz: that in quantities of only eight bushels per acre, they have a marked effect; that they push the wheat forward several days, thus getting it ahead of that critical period when it is so apt to be attacked by rust, that they strengthen the stem and increase its solidity. All of which, and much more, we can readily indorse. In fact ashes are an excellent application for all crops, and especially for an orchard.—*American Agriculturalist.*

A man who is not smart enough to run a store is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made out of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers and merchants are sorted and picked out.

Valuable chickens will grow much larger and stronger, by a moderate allowance at this time of the year, of sheep's lights and divers boiled and minced, or any similar cheap fresh-meat bits.

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

nov. 1, 1871.

ROSADALIS!!

THE INGREDIENTS THAT compose ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

OPHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

SAD will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

LIS haved used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR "
DR. F. O. DANNEDLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson. Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. M'FADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
sept6,1y. BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN READ, AGENT, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING GO TO THE "JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisement.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG. }

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith. Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when premature, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 29	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 29	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 49	10 22	Crawford	6 50	2 25
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: Mail	Through Passenger	Fast Line	Way Passenger	Mail & Express Train	Stations	EASTWARD: Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	-	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 01	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 55	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 29	6 34	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Niagara Express	Buffalo Express
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Express	Accommodation	Pacific Express	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

Dec, 20, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.20 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.39 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenkville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

nov.29,71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

May 28, 71

Miscellaneous.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 Hill street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. His line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ Hill street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

—:o:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa.,

2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S. LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING *CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

HEALTH! STRENGTH!! VIGOR!!! For *Headache, Costiveness, Billiousness and Liver Complaint*, use DR. HERRICK'S *Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, the best in use. For Lame Back or Pain in the Side or Rheumatism* use DR. HERRICK'S *Kidney Strengthening Plaster.* For *Catarrh* or *Cold in the Head*, use DR. PERRIN'S *Fumigator.* For all *Live Stock*, use HERVEL'S *Horse and Cattle Powders.* The above articles are amongst the *best* in the *market. Satisfaction guaranteed* or *money refunded.* Sold by *John Read, S. S. Smith* and *James R. Patton*, AGENTS, Huntingdon, Pa., and the trade generally.

L. W. WARNER & CO., 67 Murray Street, N. Y.

Jan27,'72-3mo.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.

April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR MORNING-GLORY.

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RA